

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
SUNSHINE
Barometer 29.01

October 30 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 67 2 p.m. 74
Humidity " 51 " 45

October 30 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 77
Humidity " 88 " 81

3059 日二廿月九年卯乙

SAURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1915.

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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

PROGRESS OF THE ITALIANS ON THE ISONZO.

AUSTRIANS SUFFER ENORMOUS LOSSES IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Sir Ian Hamilton's Farewell to His Men.

KING GEORGE SUFFERS SLIGHT MISHAP.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

SUFFERS SLIGHT MISHAP.

October 29, 3.40 p.m.
While His Majesty the King was inspecting the army in France yesterday morning, his horse became excited by the cheers of the troops, reared and fell. The King was severely bruised. His Majesty is confined to bed and had a fair night with some sleep, his temperature was 99, pulse 75 and his condition is improved. No complications have arisen.

THE CAVELL MEMORIAL SERVICE.

ST. PAUL'S FILLED TO THE UTMOST.

October 29, 2.20 p.m.
Perhaps never before in the National Cathedral has there been such an intense note of intimate personal sorrow, as was seen at the Cavell Memorial Service this afternoon. Citizens of all classes assembled during the misty morning to await the opening of the doors and two hours before the service, St. Paul's was filled to the utmost.

The congregation representative of the Empire and Allied nations, included Mr. Asquith, members of the Cabinet, representatives of Their Majesties and Royalties, many soldiers and large deputations of Nurses.

THE DARDANELLES.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S FAREWELL.

October 29, 12.35 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at the Mediterranean Headquarters on the 18th inst., Sir Ian Hamilton in a farewell order to the troops said:—"On handing over the command to Major General Munro, I would like the troops to know my deep sense of the honour of commanding so fine an army, in one of the most arduous and most difficult campaigns ever undertaken. Also I must express my admiration at the noble response invariably given to the calls made upon them. No risk has been too desperate and no sacrifice has been too great, and I thank all ranks, from Generals to Privates, for the wonderful way in which they seconded my efforts to lead them to a decisive victory which, under their new chief, I have the most implicit confidence they will achieve."

THE PERSIAN GULF

OPERATIONS NOT TO BE PUBLISHED.

October 28, 11.55 p.m.
In the House of Commons, in reply to Sir J. D. Bess, Mr. Chamberlain said that at present it was not considered desirable, on military grounds, to publish further despatches concerning the operations in the Persian Gulf and in Mesopotamia.

THE ITALIANS.

AUSTRIANS' ENORMOUS LOSSES.

October 29, 1.50 p.m.
The Rome newspaper *Idea Nazionale* gives fresh details of the great offensive.
Italian artillery scaled heights nine thousand feet high. The Italian capture of mountain summits in Trentino, among an avalanche of snow, and amid icy winds, appeared marvellous; enormous booty was captured there.

The battle on the Isonzo assumed a terrible and majestic appearance, between Tolmino, and the sea. The noise of the guns was heard at Trieste. Two Austrian regiments strongly entrenched to the north of Tolmino were annihilated.

Before Gorizia the magnitude of the battle surpassed imagination. The Austrians had reckoned on their heavy artillery being superior and when the attack began all the guns were brought up, including twelve and sixteen and a half inch guns, but these were of no avail against the Italians.

The attackers' grenades caused huge mountain fires forcing the Austrians to withdraw.

The Austrians to other points set trenches afire with petrol, prior to abandoning them.

The Austrian losses were enormous.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS.

MR. A. CHAMBERLAIN'S THRILLING SPEECH.

October 28, 1.00 p.m.
Mr. Austen Chamberlain Secretary of State for India, received at the India Office on the 28th inst. fifty newly appointed Indian officials including thirty civil servants. He said he did not doubt that they would have preferred active service. Some who had accepted commissions had been permitted to retain them and one had already been killed. A few others had been allowed to join the Territorials in India. But the Government had been obliged to retain the services of the bulk of them for India. They would find their duties in India wider and their responsibilities heavier than if they had joined the Home Civil Service. Nothing had been more glorious in the whole history of the Empire than the high tradition of the Indian Service, which demanded unflinching sense of duty, unwearied industry, continued readiness and the sacrifice of all selfish considerations to the work. It was not merely the work done that counted, but the manner of doing it and he urged these men of British race to remember that the national reputation was in their keeping. They were going to India at a time when the interest and sympathy of the whole Empire for India had been quickened and when India was feeling her way in the development of those institutions with which we had gifted her. They would more and more have to persuade where their predecessors had been able to command, and their authority would greatly depend upon their personal influence.

THE BILL PASSES THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

October 28, 11.55 p.m.
The House of Lords passed the Indian Civil Service Temporary Provisions Bill after rejecting the amendment of Lord Macdonnell to insert in clause 1 that no action be taken on such regulations and rules until they had been submitted to Parliament for an appointed time. Lord Macdonnell said he did not believe the Bill had met with general acceptance in India, but possibly this was largely due to the fact that its provisions and objects were not accurately and sufficiently appreciated. Any explanation by the India Office or the Viceroy would therefore go far to remove any apprehensions and the best means of removing apprehensions would be to constitute a committee in the light of the fullest publicity and enable Parliament to consider the rules. The committee ought to include some gentlemen of Indian experience. Lord Sydenham hoped the amendment would be accepted as it was most important that the Indian public should know who was to make the rules.

Lord Idington regretted the misapprehension in India regarding the proposals but reiterated that the Government was most anxious to remove anything in the nature of disability to the Indian community. The methods by which they would go to work would in no wise cause disability to the Indian. He was informed that the amendment would not achieve Lord Macdonnell's object, but that power must be given to both Houses to present an Address during the period concerned. The rules would allow of their being presented to both Houses but would not allow of any alteration being made by either House unless power was obtained from Parliament to move an Address. He did not doubt that the Government would carefully consider any strong opinion during discussion in Parliament if anything was found to be obviously imperfect in the regulations. As the Lords desired complete publicity, he again stated the position. There would be open competitive examination for one fourth of the vacancies at the usual time, during and for two years after the war and if there were less than the average number of Indians admitted thereunder, the average would be made up by taking the first and second or whatever number there might be of the unsuccessful Indians.

Therefore, as regards the Indians the machinery of the Selection Committee would not operate because the process would be purely automatic. Regarding Europeans there were three main considerations: firstly, they must have served in the naval or military forces in the war; secondly, they must have reached the minimum educational standard to be determined by the Secretary of State with the assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners; thirdly, candidates must next be examined by a representative committee, then recommended for nomination by the Secretary of State. The greatest care would be taken that education in its broadest sense was represented on this Committee. Great care would also be taken that full and up-to-date knowledge of Indian conditions in relations to the Civil Service would be represented. There would probably be a permanent representative of the Civil Service Commission on the Committee and others conversant and connected with the Indian Government. It was impossible to say for the present when the services of the Committee would be required. It might be found next year that insufficient candidates were available to go before the Selection Committee and therefore the selection of these candidates would have to be postponed to the termination of the war. It therefore seemed to him most premature to attempt to lay down regulations now because, during the interval, circumstances might change, necessitating a different framing of the regulations. There need be no great difficulty in framing the regulations; they should be short and simple and comparatively few in number. He declared that the India Office was well qualified to frame them and the House could repose perfect confidence in the care and equity with which the regulations would be framed, and deliberate Office methods would ensure a preferable set of regulations to that resulting from casual discussion in Parliament.

The Bill now goes before the House of Commons.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH POLITICS.

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

October 28, 8.20 p.m.
The new Cabinet includes ex-Premier Combes, M. Bourgeois and Freyinet and also the well known Socialist M. Guadet, all as ministers without portfolios.

THE ALLIES' APPROVAL.

October 29, 7.30 a.m.
The entire press welcomes the French Cabinet change as a strengthening of the Allies' resolve to secure efficiency in the conduct of the war.

THE KING AT THE FRONT.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES.

October 28, 9.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters dwells upon the enthusiastic scenes which greeted His Majesty King George. During a comprehensive tour of the front, His Majesty met representatives of almost every unit on active service. He was welcomed at a French port by Field Marshal Sir John French and the dignitaries of the town, and soon he gained an insight into the many activities of supplying and tending the needs of the army. His Majesty was particularly interested in the drafts sent from Home to fill the gaps.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

AN ACT OF SIGNAL BRAVERY.

October 28, 10.15 p.m.
The Victoria Cross has been awarded to Lance Sergeant Oliver Brooks, 3rd Coldstream Guards, for most conspicuous bravery at Loos on October 8. A strong party of the enemy had captured two hundred yards of our trenches, when Leo Sgt. Brooks on his own initiative led a party of bombers and, in the most determined manner, succeeded in regaining the lost ground. His signal bravery in the midst of a hail of German bombs was of the very first order and the success of a most dangerous undertaking was entirely due to his fearlessness, presence of mind and promptitude.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

ARTILLERY ACTIONS IN BELGIUM.

October 29, 1.55 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris the official communiqué reports intense prolonged artillery actions in Belgium on the Heeres-Steenstraete front, also north of Arras at Biesenbach and in the region of Roelincourt. The enemy in Champagne violently bombarded our positions at Tahure and Maison-de-Champagne, but our batteries replied plastering the German trenches with shell. The French in the Vosges secured another success at Reichsackerkopf, completing the destruction of a German trench and repulsing a counter-attack.

THE RUSSIANS.

GERMAN STEAMER CAPTURED.

October 29, 2.45 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd an official report states that the Russian fleet has again bombarded the Bulgarian Black Sea port of Varna, Russian aviators meanwhile dropping bombs on the harbour. An enemy submarine was captured. The enemy submarine attacked the fleet but without success. A Russian submarine captured a German ship in the Baltic.

GENERAL SITUATION UNCHANGED.

October 29, 2.45 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that, according to an official report, the Germans continue to thrust in the Dniepr region but are unable to break the Russian barrier. The Germans in one instance suffered cruel losses in an attack which was started only after the Germans had been threatened with annihilation by their own artillery stationed in the rear. The general situation is unchanged.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

BULGARIAN REPRISALS.

October 29, 7.30 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that an astonishing sequel to the bombardment of Dedagatchi is an announcement by the Bulgarian Government of its intention to seize all French and British property in Bulgaria in order to have it as security for the indemnification of Bulgarian sufferers from the bombardment, which admittedly caused serious damage.

PREMATURE PEACE PROPOSALS.

REPORT OF GOVERNMENT CRISIS DENIED.

October 29, 7.30 a.m.
Mr. Henderson, President of the Board of Education, speaking at a Wesleyan meeting in Westminster, said he wished to emphasize that there was no Government crisis and there was not going to be any. He added that he was quite aware that feelers were being put out with a view to a premature peace and he appealed to everybody not to heed such proposals.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Details are given of the Italian great offensive.

The Tsar and the Tsarevitch have gone to the Southern front.

The total casualties in the Western area up to October 9 is 365,046.

The Tribune points out that there is no talk of peace in London, Paris or Petrograd.

The Kiel municipality have started breaking up the tram lines in order to give the copper cables for military purposes.

Nineteen boys and girls have been killed and nineteen have been injured at a school fire in Peabody, Massachusetts.

The Tribune warns the American public against premature German peace talk which is sure to follow any local success in the Balkans.

The new Commonwealth Premier said that the new Government would prosecute the war most vigorously till victory was accomplished.

Perhaps never before in the National Cathedral has there been such an intense note of intimate personal sorrow, as was seen at the Cavell memorial service.

The Italians have scored another success on the Carso plateau, carrying a number of trenches, the enemy fleeing and leaving arms and ammunition.

The Serbians admit that they were compelled to retire southwards and after desperate fighting have occupied the line Svilajnac-Grabovatz-Chetogus.

His Majesty the King while inspecting the troops in France suffered a slight mishap, owing to his horse rearing and falling, through excitement caused by the cheering troops.

Mr. Chamberlain said that at present it was not desirable, on military grounds, to publish further despatches on the operations in the Persian Gulf and Mesopotamia.

Sir Ian Hamilton in a farewell order to the troops, on handing over the command, said: "I would like the troops to know my deep sense of the honour of commanding so fine an army."

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Rijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.
Rijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Wednesday, November 3.
Meeting of Licensing Board, Council Chamber.—2.15 p.m.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, 28th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1915

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

No Need for Gloom.

And while foot by foot the German army is driven back the navy draws the net tightly and ever more tightly round the German Empire. Bit by bit Germany feels the pressure, finds the question of food supply become more acute, has more and more difficulty in importing the materials necessary for the manufacture of ammunition. The war is not a war of brute strength as other wars have largely been, but of science and of manufacturing power. Not one of the Allies was ready for war: Germany was fully prepared. And if she could not win when all was in her favour she has fewer chances of winning to-day. She is fighting desperately now to try and enlist more Balkan help and is losing heavily. The longer and more fiercely she battles her strength against the Allies on East and West the easier will be their task when the Day comes. There is no need for gloom so long as we are not forced to live on potato bread doled out by a Government in a mere straits.

Daily News.

The Colonial Budget Debate.

It can only come as a surprise to most of us to learn from His Excellency that an investigation had shown that in this little community there are still as many as 100 or 150 men physically able for service, who have not yet joined one or other of the Colonial armed forces—the Volunteers, Volunteer Reserve or the Special Police Reserve. We commend to those 150 men the appeal made to them by His Excellency, and we can hardly doubt that in a short time the Governor will have the satisfaction he desires of being able to report to the Secretary of State that there is not a British subject in Hongkong who is physically fit for the duty who has not tendered his services either as the Governor put it, "to assist the General Officer Commanding in the defence of the Colony, or to assist in the preservation of order within its borders." There is surely not one British subject without the wish to render some patriotic service in this great crisis in the Empire's history, and though it is probable, as His Excellency said, that comparatively few men in the Colony will be able to offer themselves for service at the front, all should recognise that the stronger the Colonial armed forces of the Colony are the larger the number of men who could be spared from the regular garrison and from the Police Force.

China Mail.

The Ancient National Poetry of Serbia.

In short, Serbia became an independent State in 1878, with a native dynasty, freed from all tributes or vassalage. To resist the severe and lengthy oppression which burdened her for four centuries, Serbia needed an unbreakable soul. The Serbians have endured all that Greece suffered. Their sons have been taken to become janizaries; their daughters kidnapped for the harems of the pasha; women torn from the arms of their husbands and dishonoured; torture and death for him who resisted or complained.

But Serbian patriotism created for itself an inviolable altar in the heart of each of the oppressed, and this patriotism was fed, sustained, exalted, by the songs which the children learned in their cradles from their mothers, and which recalled the principal episodes of Kosovo, the death of King Lazarus, the treason of Vuk, the Ganelon of Serbia, and the exploits of some of the great heroes of the country, notably those of Marko Kraljevic, the last survivor of Kosovo, who, according to legend, lived for three centuries, and whose name is still the most popular one in the songs; and those of the valorous Karageorgevic, the intrepid chief of the 1804 movement from which is descended the present King Peter I. Such a nation cannot, any more than the Belgians, be crushed, for they have within them that which rises superior to all misfortunes.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1915.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

Thursday's Legislative Council meeting was very considerably less barren of interest for the general public than is usually the case with such gatherings. In addition to the introduction of new bills, there was some very plain speaking by His Excellency on the subject of local recruiting and, further, a very spirited speech by the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett on various subjects. As we observed once before, Mr. Hewett is singular in knowing why he is in the Council Chamber. The fault with the average Unofficial Member has always been that he did not seem to be very clear on this point. There is an unwritten contract between the rate-payers of this Colony and the Unofficial Members that the latter will represent the former and will lose no opportunity of acting as their mouthpiece. It is but rarely that this contract has been carried out, save in the cases of certain men. On Thursday Mr. Hewett must be said to have done all that the most exacting rate-payer could ask of him, and for this he deserves the thanks of the Hongkong public.

On the question of the Colony's balance sheet the Hon. Member was pleasingly frank. "The people were entitled," he remarked "to have a proper balance sheet put before them, and the present document showed an entirely fictitious balance—a balance that did not exist." He added that, while in theory we had a credit of nearly three million dollars, "as a matter of fact there was no credit at all, because, in the total liabilities, no notice was taken of the loan which represented a large sum of money; one and a half millions sterling." Why all this was allowed to pass unchallenged we cannot imagine—unless for the simple reason that it was gospel truth. In plain language Mr. Hewett has brought a very serious charge against the Government and the only reply to it has been the Hon. Colonial Treasurer's—to the particularly satisfactory effect that he had nothing to add to what he had said last year. But the general public of Hongkong have a right to ask for further information on the point. The Member who has had the temerity to challenge the Government's method of keeping its accounts is not a mere professional man from whom the world expects nothing in the way of financial knowledge; he is a business man, represents a world-renowned firm and has had ample opportunity, for years past, of familiarising himself with the money matters and conditions of Hongkong. If he tells us that he and his Unofficial colleagues are not satisfied, there must surely be reasonable grounds therefor, and we shall await further developments with much curiosity.

Another point in Mr. Hewett's speech is worth drawing attention to. We refer to his suggestion that the sooner such names as "Blindenheim" disappear from the Colony's records, the better. With this all our readers will agree. No one, probably, objects to the Government's bestowing a certain amount of public money on charitable organisations which were started by German missionaries, but since these are now under British control and since the Germans are unlikely—at any rate for some time—to be welcomed in this Colony, it is certainly well that we should be enabled as far as possible to forget that they ever were a feature of Hongkong life.

The Legislative Council's Thanks

Apocryphal of the expressions of the Colony's gratitude to all and sundry, uttered at the Legislative Council meeting on Thursday, we are not very clear as to the extent to which the public is really indebted to some of the gentlemen specified. The Volunteers, Volunteer and Police Reserves, and many private individuals, have undoubtedly given up much of their time to doing what they could to help the Empire since war began—and have taken a pride in neither asking nor expecting remuneration for their services. In many cases, even, they have set aside work for which they most certainly would have been paid, in order that it should not interfere with the patriotic duties undertaken by them. One can therefore quite well understand the Legislative Council's feeling it incumbent upon itself to thank publicly all who have made such sacrifices. But, unless we are under a very serious misapprehension, there were some gentlemen mentioned as having earned the Colony's gratitude whose services were by no means voluntary; who, indeed, bluntly speaking, have been exceedingly well paid for all that they have done. If gratitude for that kind of "voluntary" work is the order of the hour it is possible that the real volunteers would prefer not to have their names mentioned side by side with those who can hardly be said to be volunteers in any very strict sense of the term.

The Late Miss Cavell and Hongkong.

We would again draw attention to the correspondence printed in our columns in connection with the suggestion that some local monument to Miss Cavell's heroic memory and to German brutality be erected in this Colony. The letter from Mr. W. G. Humphreys should, in particular, command our readers' attention, if only for the reason that he is one for whose sound judgment the Colony has ever felt the greatest respect. Mr. Humphreys suggests the formation of a committee of business men and others to see the thing through, and intimates his willingness to make one of such a committee. As he says, Miss Cavell's main crime was that of saving others from death at the hands of the Germans. Surely it is right that our children and our children's children should know this fact. They will then realise why our own generation of Hongkongites so forcibly set its face (as it is going to do) against the re-admission of any of these ruffians to the Colony, after the war is over.

A Really Sound Suggestion.

But our correspondent is anxious that the memorial should take as practical a form as possible, and he gives Hongkong a lead which, in our view, it will not be easy to beat. Why should not the Colony, he argues, take over the German charities here, in name as well as in fact, and rechristen them in such a manner as to include the name of Miss Cavell? Could anything be better? We are well assured that generous Hongkongites willing to continue its monetary support to the charities instituted by the Lutheran missionaries. But those who pay have a right to a voice in giving those charities a new name. If all who are anxious to perpetuate the memory of Miss Cavell will come forward with subscriptions towards making the ex-German charities a permanent thing, we feel certain that the Government will be willing to enter into negotiations with them and will raise no objection to the placing of a tablet in some prominent position which will record the death of this noble woman and the reasons why she died.

UP TO THE MINUTE.

Closing Prices:—
Ewo's—\$102, buyers.
Kung Yik—\$14, buyers.
Langkats—\$18, buyers.
\$30 sellers.

DAY BY DAY.

WHOEVER AMIDST THE SONS OF REASON, VALOUR, LIBERTY AND VIRTUE, DISPLAYS DISTINGUISHED MERIT, IS AN NOBLE OF NATURE'S OWN CREATING.—Thomson

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 61; sunshiny.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 71; sunshiny.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Due to-day per s.s. Sinkiang.
Siberian Mail.—Closed to-day per s.s. Anhui.

Share Market News—Opening Official Quotations.
China Bonds.—\$182, sellers.
Hongkong C. and M. S. S. Co. 19 buyers.

Iado. Combd. \$150, b.
Chinas. Deferred 90 n.
Providents.—\$10, buyers.
China Sugars.—\$120, buyers.
China Borneo's.—\$10, buyers.
Light and Powers.—\$4.85, sellers.
Cements.—\$10.80, buyers.
Wharves.—\$7.75, buyers.
Docks.—\$87, sales.
Tramways.—\$5.40, buyers.
Langkats.—\$18, 36, buyers.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/10.1/16.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 205th anniversary of the birth of John Evelyn, the diarist.

Struck off the Register.
No. 439.—It is hereby notified that the name of Herz, Schaberg and Company, Limited, has been struck off the Register.

Excursion to Macao.

The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Company's New Steamship Tai Shan, will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m. to-morrow. The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

CRUELTY ALLEGED AGAINST A BOY.

Public Spirited Action of Europeans.

This morning at the Police Court, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, a Chinese boy was charged with cruelty to a cat by throwing it over a verandah.

Mr. Parker, staying at Zetland House, gave evidence that last evening he saw a boy come out on the verandah above Ah Ling's shop and deliberately throw the cat down into the street.

Mr. W. Forrester of the same address gave corroborative evidence and said that he went down to look at the cat and found that it had been badly injured. He went to the premises where the boy was and saw his Japanese master. The latter denied that it was his cat and said that if his boy had thrown it over, he did not know any better. "It is about time you taught him," was witness' reply. He could not swear definitely that the defendant was the boy who committed the act, and, on this, the magistrate put the case back for the lad's employer to be called.

LIST OF SHIPS.

Whose Cargoes have been Detained.
The following list appeared in the London Gazette of September 3, 1915.

In continuation of previous notification published in the Hongkong Government Gazette of October 6, 1915.

List of Vessels.

Name	Nationality	Cargo Detained at
Arum	British	Hall
Dania	Danish	Kirkwall
Orion	Chilian	Stornoway
Texas	Danish	Cardiff
Tola	Danish	Falmouth
Vesterland	Swedish	Newport

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

FEELERS AFTER PEACE.

War Politics.

It is satisfactory to know that the French press is pleased at the Cabinet changes in Paris. One is a little amused at some of the extraordinary conclusions jumped to by many persons as soon as an alteration in the Ministry of any country is talked of. Of such good folk we would ask: How many wars have been carried on, in or out of Europe, during the past two centuries and more, without there being an abundance of such alterations? Surely it is an understood thing and a necessary evil; something for which we unconsciously allow in our reckonings. From the day that war ceased to be a question of an absolute monarch's riding at the head of his own forces against another absolute monarch without any reference to the people's feelings or wishes, the civilian or politician element began to make itself felt—more even in times of war than when the country was at peace. Absolutism having given way to the discussion of matters of moment by a number of men, the chances are a million to one against that number's being in entire agreement at all times and on all points—even if the said number were not civilians at all. Their ideas, and the people's, is to eliminate the useless and the questionably wise elements and to narrow down the council, or cabinet or whatever it may be, till only the best survive. And all this requires time and experiment. Obviously the practical view, whether as regards our own Cabinet or the French, is: If the best men are not present, squeeze out the poorer elements so as to make room for the best.

That Peace Talk.

For it to be necessary for two Ministers—Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Henderson—to repudiate publicly the idea of the Government's entertaining any peace ideas is a sure indication that either the faddists and sentimentalists at Home or else the enemy (probably both) have been busy again. At any rate it is no compliment to British shrewdness that it should be needful for such suggestions to be officially repudiated. If we don't know, by this time, what we are fighting for, it is high time we did. Surely a child must see that for the Allies—or for any one of the nations included in the term—to dream of making peace, would at once be an admission that the Germans were in the right morally. Everyone knew, when war was declared, that it must necessarily be a case of fighting till the end. We don't want to see Prussianism introduced into the Empire, but there are times when we wish that a muzzle could be devised for the cranks whose silly chatter not only does no good but may constitute a more or less serious obstacle to the Government's path. It is true that the bulk of such idle talk comes from the Germans—largely via America—but the fact remains that there are some wandering lunatics of British blood who are going about saying that we ought not to hurt the poor Germans any more and that their own consciences will be their worst punishment.

Other Wires.

Ranter's firm conviction that Hongkong is burning to know the ins and outs of the Indian Civil Service seems to preclude his sending us very much useful news through, this morning. It is good to know that the Italians have made yet another fine score both on the Carso Plateau and also on the Isonzo. With Serbia things are no better than one can expect at present, though the Bulgarians do not appear to be having everything their own way. Their little plan, by the way, of seizing Allied property within their territory is one which the British might with advantage have followed with respect to German belongings. Of the casualty list, it is only possible to say: "Thank Heaven it is not bigger." The figures are awful enough, but they are at least small when contrasted with the enemy's losses.

1890.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending October 30, 1890.)

The Dollar.

October 30.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/5." Chinese Troops at Kowloon.
October 25.—"It is stated that over three thousand Chinese troops are now massed on the Kowloon frontiers, their ostensible mission being to suppress the wholesale smuggling into Chinese territory from Hongkong and to overawe the numerous Secret Societies which are reported to have their headquarters in this colony."

The Chinese Customs.
October 25.—"We learn that the principal Chinese junk owners of this colony have drawn up a petition which will be forwarded to His Excellency the Acting Governor next week, protesting against the vexatious and illegal system of espionage carried on by the Chinese Customs officers in and around the waters of Hongkong. The petition states that junks are frequently boarded by the crews of Chinese Customs launches in British waters, their vessels ransacked, and themselves frequently ill-treated."

"Major Wong," the valiant officer of China's invincible legions that are, according to "our only General," to overrun the earth and "knock out" the English-speaking races at the battle of Armageddon, looked a sorry sight behind the rails of the dock in the Police Court this morning, where Mr. Wodehouse found that he undoubtedly robbed a well-to-do Cantonese merchant out of a \$600 gold watch and chain which his father, a comrade, had received many years ago as a present from Mr. Alfred Dent, his employer. The gallant Major has now started to "do" six months' hard labour in Victoria Gaol.

Tomorrow friend Wong will be on the "stand" again and have to answer to the charge of stealing a pair of silk pants from a casual acquaintance in D'Agular Street. If the Major had only known what Lord Wolsey thinks of the hosts of the "Son of Heaven," surely he wouldn't have—well, there, it doesn't matter much anyhow.

Hongkong Football Club.

October 27.—"The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Football Club was held on the 24th instant, in the Gymnasium of the Victoria Recreation Club.

Amongst those present were: Major Barker, R.E., Dr. Atkinson, Messrs. A. Ough, F. Maitland, E. M. Blair, A. Grant, F. O. Dundas, E. A. Ram, F. L. Jackson, S. S. Clarke, G. G. Boyle, S. Boyle, and Capt. Macdonogh, R.E. (Hon. Treasurer). The chair was taken by Dr. Atkinson, in the absence of the president the Hon. A. P. McEwan, who has left the colony. The Chairman stated that owing to unavoidable circumstances, which would be understood by the meeting, it had been found impossible to issue the annual statement of Accounts. The meeting then proceeded to elect a new president and committee. On the motion of Mr. Blair, seconded by Mr. Ram, Major Barker, R.E., was unanimously elected President. It was proposed by Mr. F. Maitland and seconded by Mr. Clarke that Mr. Skitt be elected Treasurer, which was carried nem con. The Secretary having tendered his resignation, as he was uncertain if he would remain in the colony during the whole of the coming season, Mr. Wallace was elected Secretary on the motion of Mr. Ram, seconded by Mr. Blair.

Government Appointments.
October 28.—"It was notified in Saturday's Gazette that Mr. F. A. Hazeland had resumed his position as First Clerk of the Supreme Court at the request of the Chief Justice, the post of acting Clerk of Councils being filled by Mr. A. McD. Thomson, cadet."

The Gambling House.

October 29.—"He that bath eyes to see, let him see! Just so, and any old resident who the bump of observation who now strolls along Graham, Cochrane, Macao not excepted."

1890.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the Hongkong Telegraph for October 30th 1890.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank New Issue—\$231 per cent premium, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$93 per share, ex-div. buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$63 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—\$14.340 per share, sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$118 per share, buyers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—\$14.70 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$330 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$83 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$75 per cent premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$37 per share, buyers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$125 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$165 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China S.N. Company—25 per cent. dis., sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$47 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company Ltd.—\$171 per share, sellers.

Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$111 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$95 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$128 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$73 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$10 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$22 1/2 per share, buyers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—\$105 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$25 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$31 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$6 per share, sellers.

West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$32 per share, sellers.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Additional Condition of Hawker's Licence.

"According to the Gazette the following is added to the list of flowers or plants in Condition No. 9 published in Government Notification No. 209 of June 19, 1913:—

11. Arundina chinensis: Vehicles and Traffic Regulations.

There shall be added to Regulation No. 78 under the heading "(2) Upper District" on page 876 of the Regulations of Hongkong 1914, the following:—

"Park Road."

Stanley and other choice streets of our unique city will be struck with the great reduction that has taken place in the "clubs" which abounded in those localities until the anti-gambling crusade commenced in September, with the sentence of half a dozen "finks" to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour. The vigour with which the police pressed into these hornet's-nests since that now memorable magisterial fat, and the appearance of the "terror" on the No. 2 Bench, has had the effect of scaring these unprincipled villains, and they are now seeking fresh fields and pastures new in neighbouring cities, Macao not excepted."

PROCLAMATIONS.

Relating to Trading with the Enemy.

Whereas doubts have arisen as respects the position under the Proclamations for the time being in force relating to Trading with the Enemy of incorporated companies or bodies of persons which, though not incorporated in any enemy country or in territory in hostile occupation, carry on business in any such country or territory:

And whereas it is expedient that the position of these companies or bodies for the purposes of those Proclamations should be defined:

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared, as follows:—

For the purposes of the Proclamations for the time being in force relating to Trading with the Enemy, the expression "enemy," notwithstanding anything in the said Proclamations, is hereby declared to include, and to have included, any incorporated company or body of persons (wherever incorporated) carrying on business in an enemy country or in any territory for the time being in hostile occupation.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

God Save The King.

Francis Henry May,

Governor.

By His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same:

Whereas by the second section of the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1882 as amended by the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1914 it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor by and with the advice of the Executive Council to prohibit for such period as may be therein mentioned to be exported from the Colony of Hongkong arms ammunition and gunpowder military and navy stores and any articles which the Governor may judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores provisions or any sort of victual which may be used as food by man or either of such arms ammunition gunpowder stores goods or articles respectively:

And whereas by the third section of the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1882 as amended by the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1914 it is provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor by and with the advice of the Executive Council to prohibit for such period as may be therein mentioned the exportation of all or any of the following articles namely arms ammunition military and navy stores and any articles which the Governor shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms ammunition or military or naval stores to any country or place therein named whenever the Governor by and with the advice of the Executive Council shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms ammunition or military or naval stores being used against His Majesty's subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with His Majesty's forces:

And whereas by the fourth section of the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1882 as amended by the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1914 it is enacted that the Governor may whilst any such prohibition is in force permit to be exported or to be water-borne to be so exported any particular articles or classes of articles the export of which is prohibited by such prohibition to such persons and on such terms and subject to such conditions and regulations as may seem fit and may at any time revoke or vary the terms of any such permission:

And whereas by sub-clause (9) of clause III of the order of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria-in-Council made on the 28th day of October 1896 as amended by the order of His Majesty-in-Council made on the 28th day of August 1914 it is enacted that the Governor may prohibit the export from the Colony of any article:

And whereas by a proclamation dated the 17th day of September 1915 the exportation of certain articles therein referred to from the Colony was prohibited to certain or all destinations:

And whereas by a proclamation dated the 1st day of October 1915 the said proclamation of the 17th day of September 1915 was amended as therein stated:

And whereas it is expedient that the said proclamation of the 17th day of September 1915 so amended as aforesaid should be further amended:

And whereas the articles other than arms ammunition or military or naval stores hereinafter enumerated are articles which I with the advice aforesaid judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms ammunition or military or naval stores:

And whereas in order to prevent such arms ammunition or military or naval stores being used against His Majesty's subject or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with His Majesty's forces I with the advice aforesaid have deemed it expedient to prohibit the exportation of the articles hereinafter enumerated:

Now therefore I Sir Francis Henry May Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Colony and in virtue and exercise of the aforesaid powers do by this Proclamation declare and it is hereby declared that the above-mentioned proclamation of the 17th day of September 1915 so amended as aforesaid stand as hereby further amended as follows:—

(1.) That the heading "Mercury, salts and preparations of (other than nitrate of mercury)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Mercury, compounds and preparations of (other than nitrate of mercury)."

(2.) That the heading of List (C) be amended so as to read as follows:—

"That the exportation of the following articles be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe, and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain, and Portugal."

(3.) That the heading "Forage and food which may be used for animals, namely:—" in List (C) be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Feeding stuffs of all kinds and anything which can be made into food for animals, including *inter alia* the following:—"

(4.) That the heading "Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely:—" in List (C) be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Food stuffs of all kinds and anything which can be made into food for man, including *inter alia* the following:—"

(5.) That the sub-heading "Salt" be added immediately after the sub-heading "Sago and sago meal and flour" in the list of things which are specifically referred to as being included under the heading "Food stuffs and anything which can be made into food for man."

(6.) That section (E) be deleted. Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria Hongkong this 29th day of October 1915.

By Command,
CLAUDE SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.

God Save the King.

Note.—All exportation to Bulgaria is now illegal under the law relating to trading with the enemy.

Francis Henry May,
Governor.

By His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May Knight Commander

"INFERIOR" MORTAR.

Chinese Contractor Convicted.

This morning at the Police Court, Mr. R. E. Lindell gave his decision in the case in which Lam Dore was summoned by the Building Authority for using inferior mortar in the work he was doing on the University Hostel.

In fining the defendant \$150, his Worship remarked that the tests of the Building Authority were not reliable and could not be accepted as decisive in many cases. It would be material to ask, he remarked, why, if the tests were reliable they were not included in the Ordinances and Bye Laws. However, he was satisfied that the dissatisfaction of the Building Authority with this mortar was based on good and sufficient grounds. There was a previous conviction against the defendant but he did not propose to inflict an exemplary penalty because the authorities had not pressed for it.

of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same:

Whereas by section 189 of the Army Act it is enacted that where the Governor of a Colony in which any of His Majesty's forces are serving declares at any time or times that by reason of the imminence of active service or of the recent existence of active service it is necessary for the public service that the forces in the Colony should be temporarily subject to the said Act as if they were on active service then on the publication in general orders of any such declaration the forces to which the declaration applies shall be deemed to be on active service for the period mentioned in the declaration so that the period mentioned in any one declaration do not exceed three months from the date thereof.

And Whereas by declaration made on the 5th day of August 1914 it was declared by Proclamation published in the Government Gazette extraordinary dated the 5th day of August 1914 to be necessary for the public service that His Majesty's forces in the Colony be subject to the said Act for the period of three months from the date thereof as if they were on active service:

And Whereas by a Proclamation made on the 4th day of November 1914 the said declaration was renewed for a period of three months from the said 4th day of November 1914:

And Whereas by a Proclamation made on the 3rd day of February 1915 the said declaration was renewed for a period of three months from the said 3rd day of February 1915:

And Whereas by a Proclamation made on the 30th day of April 1915 the said declaration was renewed for a period of three months from the 3rd day of May 1915:

And Whereas by a Proclamation made on the 30th day of July 1915 the said declaration was renewed for a period of three months from the 3rd day of August 1915:

And Whereas the said period of three months will expire on the 3rd day of November 1915 Now therefore I Sir Francis Henry May Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same being of opinion that the necessity of His Majesty's forces in the Colony being subject to the said Act continues do hereby declare that by reason of the imminence of active service it is necessary for the public service that His Majesty's forces in this Colony be subject to the said Act for the further period of three months from and after the 3rd day of November 1915.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria Hongkong this 29th day of October 1915.

By Command,
CLAUDE SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.

God Save The King.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

YOU

CAN ALWAYS GET FROM US THE BEST QUALITY LOCAL

BEEF AND MUTTON

AND

AUSTRALIAN FROZEN MUTTON, LAMB, RABBITS AND HARES.

OUR FRESH MILK AND OTHER DAIRY PRODUCTS ARE

THE BEST IN THE EAST.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL, HONGKONG.

MR. MAURICE E. BANDMANN

PRESENTS

HORACE GOLDEN

The World's Acknowledged Master of Mystery and Entire

LONDON COMPANY OF VAUDEVILLE ARTISTES INCLUDING

LILY

THE FAMOUS BENGAL TIGER.

OPENING NIGHT ON MONDAY, NOV. 8TH.

Plans open at MOUTRIES. Prices \$3, \$2, & \$1. Prices as usual.

Doors Open 8.30 p.m. Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

TELEGRAMS.

THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

New Governor Appointed.

(Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph.") London, Received, October 28. According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam it is authoritatively stated that the Dutch Minister at Stockholm, M. Limburg Stirum, has been appointed Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

October	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	Total to 29th inst.	Daily average
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5232	180.42

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

TO LET—Spacious rooms suitable as Offices or Sample rooms, on 1st and 3rd Floors Hotel Mansions. For particulars apply Manager, Hongkong Hotel.

TO LET.

TO LET—No. 3 Macdonnell Road. Unfurnished from 1st December, 1915. Apply John, son, Stokes & Master, Prince's Buildings.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

TO LET—6 roomed house furnished or unfurnished with partitions, 11 rooms. Apply to the Occupier, 10 Arbuthnot Rd.

WANTED.

WANTED—A Matron for an Hotel. Married Lady or Widow preferred. Apply by letter to Hotel, care of Hongkong Telegraph.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 1st day of Nov., 1915, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Shaokwan West in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Regulatory No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Containing (Approximate).	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

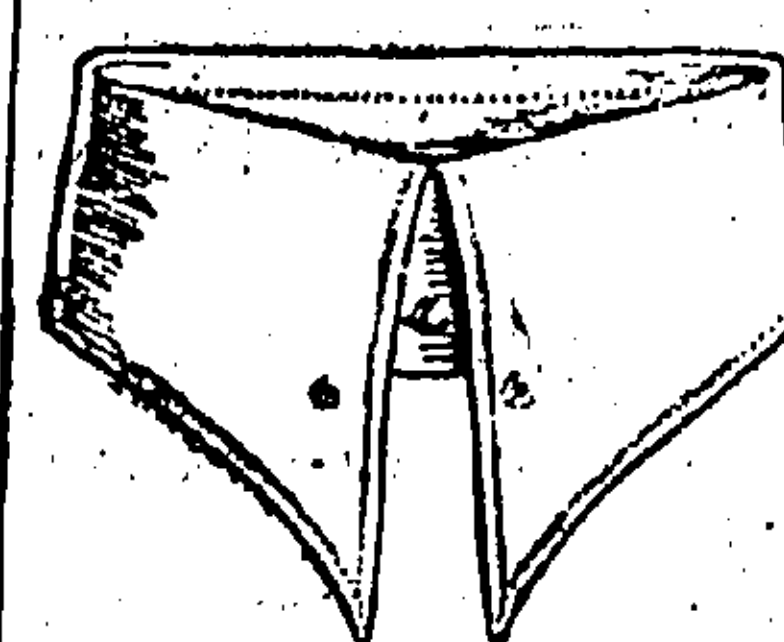
"DUNERA" having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at once, at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 2 p.m. of the 2nd Nov. at Noon, will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.

From SINGAPORE & PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their goods from alongside, such cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned. DAVIDSASSOON & Co., Ltd. Agents, Hongkong, 30th October, 1915.



"SUMMIT" SOFT COLLARS

A PERFECT IN APPEARANCE AND COMFORT.

They are ideal for neglige or Sports wear. They never look sloppy. The cloths are just stiff enough to keep their shapes yet give perfect comfort. The eyelet holes in front allow the Safety Pin to be fixed without damaging the Collar.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

TELEPHONE 348.

SPECIALISTS

IN

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS WEAR.

EVERYTHING EXCLUSIVE.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

SPECIAL SALE

GOLD POCKET WATCHES

Accurate Timekeepers

Absolute Bargains

Every Watch is Fully Guaranteed.

BE SURE

THAT THESE MUSICAL NOTES



APPEAR ON EVERY RECORD YOU BUY

THEY APPEAR ONLY ON

COLUMBIA DOUBLE DISC RECORDS

IT IS THE MARK OF EXCELLENCE, PURITY OF TONE & TRIPLE DURABILITY.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

Tel. 1322

WORTH HAVING.

IMITATED

BY

MANY

EQUALLED

BY

NONE

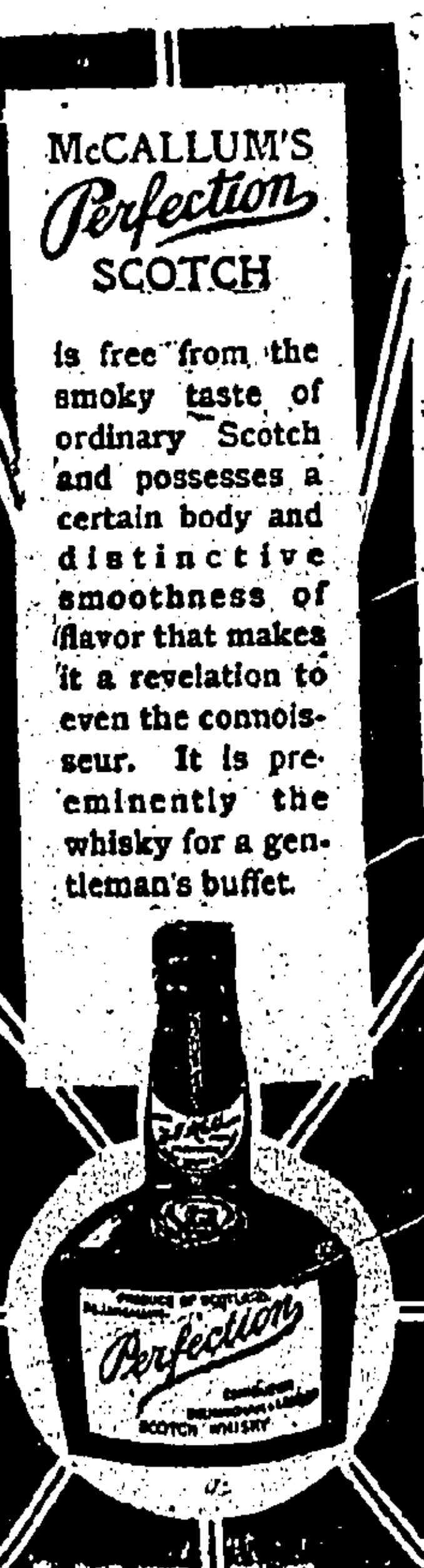
SOLE AGENTS

CANDE. PRICE

& CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS

6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.



McCALLUM'S Perfection SCOTCH

is free from the smoky taste of ordinary Scotch and possesses a certain body and distinctive smoothness of flavor that makes it a revelation to even the connoisseur. It is pre-eminently the whisky for a gentleman's buffet.

Tel. No. 135.

SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONG-KONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 25, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY. TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD. BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates. LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application. Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	13th Nov.	18th Nov.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 9th November.

WESTWARD

The S.S. "Muttra," tons 4,614, Capt. Kilpatrick, R.N.R. will be despatched for S'pore, Penang, R'goon & Calcutta on the 30th Oct. The S.S. "Dunera," tons 5,399, Capt. Munro, will be despatched as above on the 1st November.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Oct. 23, 1915.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.
SATURDAY, 30th OCTOBER.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

SUNDAY, 31st OCTOBER.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.30 p.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul Tai, Tons 1651. | s.s. Taishan, Tons 2006.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 31st OCTOBER.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m. N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Salnam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons. One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 8 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These steamers have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	IFushimi Maru Capt. Trizawa T. 21,000 SHirano Maru Capt. Fraser T. 18,000	{SATUR. 6th Nov. at noon. {THURS. 18th Nov. at noon.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Yokohama, and Yokohama	IAwa Maru Capt. T. Hori T. 12,500 SHidzuka Maru Capt. Josawa T. 12,500	{TUES. 2nd Nov. at 7 a.m. {THURS. 11th Nov. at noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, S'pore, Townsville, and Brisbane	SHitachi Maru Capt. Tomioka T. 13,500 IFango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	{TUES. 16th Nov. at 4 p.m. {TUES. 14th Nov. at 4 p.m.
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CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Colombo Maru Capt. O. Sakamoto T. 10,000	{MONDAY, 1st Nov.
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BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Kamakura Maru Capt. Kuwahara T. 12,500	{MONDAY, 18th Nov.
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SHANGHAI, Moji, and Kobe	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura T. 8,000	{SUNDAY, 31st Oct.
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SHANGHAI (Kobe) & Yokohama	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,000	{TUESDAY, 19th Nov.
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NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. K. Soyeda T. 13,500	{SATUR. 13th Nov. at 10 a.m.
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SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama	IKamo Maru Capt. Shimizu T. 14,000	{WED. 3rd Nov. at 10 a.m.
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{ Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.
" " 2nd Single " 400.	" " 2nd Single " 350.
" " Return " 800.	" " Return " 650.

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York	\$60.13.0
" " " " Montreal	\$60.3.0

To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single	\$25.
" " " " 1st Return	\$37.10/-

To Sydney, 1st Single	\$40.
" " 1st Return	\$72.

To Melbourne, 1st Single	\$41.
" " 1st Return	\$73.16/-

To Yokohama, 1st Return	\$150.
" " 2nd " " 2nd	\$ 90.

To Kobe, 1st Return	\$135.
" " 2nd " " 2nd	\$ 83.

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 322.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sall.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	31st Oct. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	2nd Nov. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	2nd Nov. at 4 p.m.
PHOW, PHOI & PHONG	Sungkiang	3rd Nov. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	4th Nov. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chingwa	9th Nov. at 4 p.m.
WWEI & TIENYIN	Huichow	13th Nov. at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinshu," "Taming" and "Tein." Excellent saloon accommodation amidst ships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tein."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenai," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Yidchow," and "Sinkiang" with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Telephone No. 34.
HONGKONG 30th October, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Tjikembang	KOBE	29th Oct.	2nd Nov.	JAVA
Tilatlap	MACASSAR	6th Nov.	12th Nov.	JAPAN
Tibodax	JAPAN	10th Nov.	12th Nov.	JAVA
Tjilwongx	BATAVIA	27th Nov.	4th Dec.	S'HAJ

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Dairen Maru	8,000 - 15 knots	Monday, 1st November.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 17 knots	Wednesday, 3rd November.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 9th Nov. at noon.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Sunday, 28th Nov. at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 30th Nov. at noon.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	Tuesday, 14th Dec. at 10.30 a.m.

(Cargo steamer)... Thursday, 23rd December.

First Class to London	£71.10.	Return (6 months)	£120.
First Class to New York	£60.	" "	£96.10.
" " " San Francisco	£45.	" "	£68.

+ Cargo only. Omitting Shanghai.

* VIA MANILA, OMITTING SHANGHAI.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway. Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA BRUZ PANAMA, CALLA O, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANSANDINE ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Seiyo Maru. 14,000 - 15 knots Wednesday, 10th November.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern	5th Nov.	4th Nov. 11 a.m.
Aldenhay	22nd Nov.	22nd Nov. "
St Albans	10th Dec.	14th Dec. "
Empire		3rd Jan. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES. 2nd Nov. at 2 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	FRI. 5th Nov. at 2 p.m.
Haijing	W. C. Passmore	TUES. 9th Nov. at 2 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Collision at Moji.
It is reported from Moji that a collision took place between the Russian Volunteer Fleet's a.s. Ural, 2,000 tons, and the a.s. Shikoku Maru, 1,126 tons, in the port of Suminoe, on the morning of October 7, at 10 o'clock. The former was badly damaged about the bow and was in a sinking state.

Newchwang Statistics.
The total number of ocean steamers entered and cleared at Newchwang for the quarter ended June 30, 1915 was 404 steamers of 502,798 tons, being an increase of 7 steamers and 28,221 tons, from the same quarter in 1914. Of the total 38.5 per cent. were British against 28.4 per cent. the year before, 51.7 per cent. Japanese against 57.1 per cent. and 8.2 per cent. Chinese against 12.6 per cent. the year before.

Nanking Shipping.
The total of the shipping entered and cleared at Nanking for the quarter ended June 30, 1915 was 1,012 ships of 1,771,350 tons, being an increase of 14 ships and 22,398 tons from the same quarter in 1914. Of the total 18 ships of 33,458 tons were ocean steamers, a decrease of 28 steamers and 48,348 tons from the same quarter the year before, and 956 river steamers of 1,717,550 tons. The nationality of the total was 49.6 per cent. British against 48.8 per cent. of the year before, 25.3 per cent. Japanese against 24.3 per cent., 24.7 per cent. Chinese against 21.0 per cent. the year before.

Floating Treasure.
On the 10th instant a Japanese trawler found seven boxes floating in the sea in the Tugara Straits and picked them up. On examination it was discovered that the boxes contained Chinese paper currency to the amount of ¥200,000 per box or ¥1,400,000 in all. The matter was at once reported to the police. It has been ascertained that the British steamer Rufford Hall, which was wrecked in the Tugara straits, had on board her ¥100,000,000 in Chinese paper money, which was manufactured in America to the order of the Chinese Government. It was a portion of this consignment which was picked up by the Japanese trawler.

Gazette.
Mr. T. O'Brien, chief officer, Hingang, has gone chief officer, Taishan.
Mr. J. H. Ferguson, chief officer, Taishan, is on leave.
Mr. P. W. Matthews has been appointed second officer, Kumsang.
Mr. A. M. Short, second officer, Kumsang, is awaiting orders.
Captain F. Mooney, from leave, has gone master, Laishan.
Mr. C. D. Nichol, acting master, Laishan, has gone chief officer same ship. Mr. F. E. Line, acting chief officer, Laishan, has gone second officer, same ship.
Mr. D. A. Smith has been appointed supernumerary second officer, Foshing. Mr. P. N. Nunnstedt, supernumerary second officer, Foshing, has resigned.
Mr. E. B. Robinson has been appointed cadet Yamsang.
Mr. E. Tapsell, chief officer, Famsang, has gone chief officer, Hingang.
Mr. W. J. Roberts, chief officer, Keshing, has gone chief officer, Chokiang.
Mr. O. D. Cawther, chief officer, Chokiang, has gone chief officer, Keshing.
Capt. T. Meistrat, from leave, has gone master, Chenan.
Capt. M. Lloyd Jones, of the Chenan, has gone on leave.
Mr. J. J. Pugh, chief officer, Whuh, has gone chief officer, Luchow.
Mr. O. Page, acting chief officer, Luchow, has gone chief officer, officer, Wahu.
Mr. W. O. Hill, from reserve, has gone second officer, Kwang-tai.
Mr. O. C. Blow, chief officer, Changan, has gone on special duty.
Mr. H. S. Consterdine, has gone chief officer, Changan.

Oyster, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
London, Haddock, Kippers, &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFFY

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Sat., 30th Oct. at noon
MANILA	Yuensang	Mon., 1st Nov. at 3 p.m.
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Thur., 4th Nov. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Fri., 5th Nov. at d'light
TIENSIN via W'wei	Cheongsang	Sat., 6th Nov. at d'light
S'PORE, Pang & Coots	Namsang	Sat., 6th Nov. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 6th Nov. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 * Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
 For Freight or Passage.

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
 Telephone No. 215. General Managers.



R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. Subject to change without Notice.

HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure.
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.		
SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.		
For freight and further particulars, apply to		
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.		
Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 30 Agents.		

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.
 For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
 Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, Ltd. TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEWORKERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

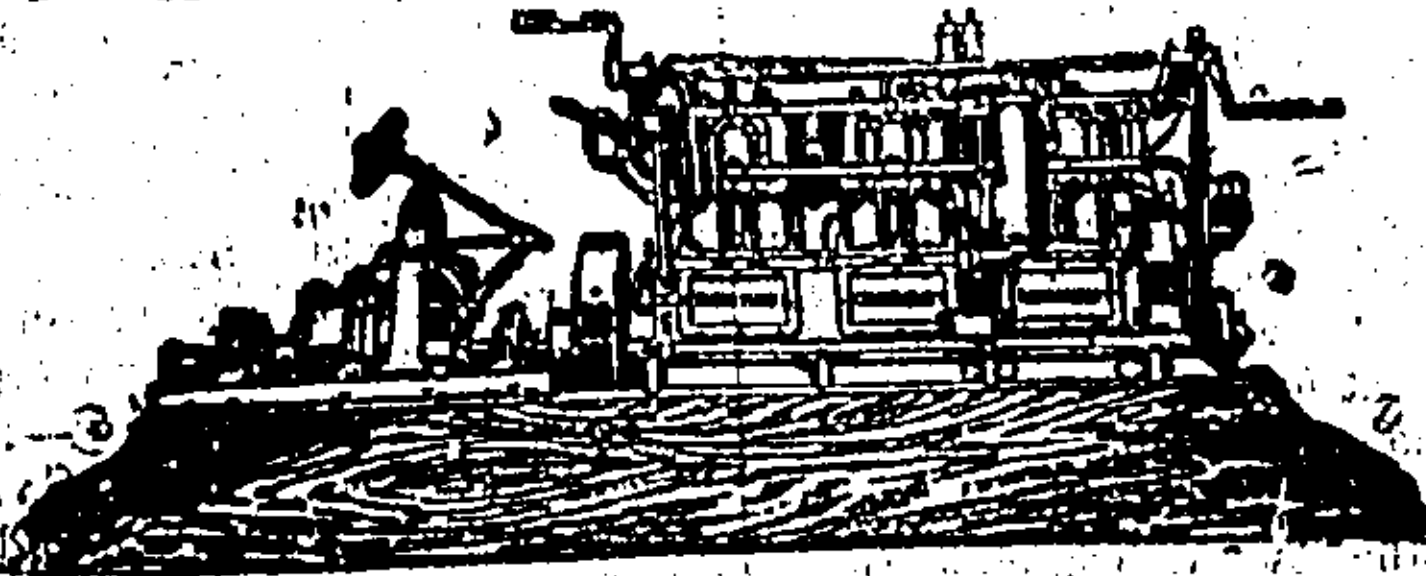
Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34' 6"
 Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.
 THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.
 50-Ton Hydraulic TENSING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Ropes, etc.

AGENTS for—**JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.**

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 H.P.
 As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
 B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
 HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.
 Telephone Address: "TAIKOO DOCK."
 TELEPHONE No. 22.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Genoa	Glengyle	S. T. Co.	30, Oct.
Marseilles via Ports	Cordillere	M. M.	1, Nov.
L'don, B'bay via Usual P. of Call	Novara	P. & O.	5, Nov.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	5, Nov.
Genoa and London	Carshire	J. M. Co.	5, Nov.
L'don, B'bay via Usual P. of Call	Nellone	P. & O.	12, Nov.
London & Glasgow	C. of Bombay	B. L. L.	24, Nov.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Via, & Thru via S'hai, N'saki & Hawaii M.	O. S. K.	30, Oct.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan etc. Dairen M.	T. K. K.	1, Nov.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don & Gujarat	B. L.	3, Nov.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	9, Nov.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile		
Ports via Japan	Seiyo M.	10, Nov.
Via, Thru via S'hai & N'saki & Hawaii M.	O. S. K.	15, Nov.
San Francisco	B. L. L.	17, Nov.
Boston & N. Y. via Suez Canal	J. M. Co.	1, Dec.
San Francisco via M'les & Japan & Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	14, Dec.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Chiyo M.	P. M. Co.	4, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	2, Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitchi M.	N. Y. K.	16, Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changeha	B. & S.	18, Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	30, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Polynesian	M. M.	1, Nov.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	N. Y. K.	N. Y. K.	2, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	2, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	2, Nov.
Batavia, Cheribon, Bamarang, etc.	Tjikembang	J. C. J. L.	3, Nov.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. Co.	4, Nov.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Sardinia	P. & O.	5, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Japan	D. S. Co.	9, Nov.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	13, Nov.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama	Namur	P. & O.	14, Nov.
Mauritius and South African			
— Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Jan.
Shanghai	Tijpanas	J. C. J. L.	Q. deep.
Shanghai	Tijbodas	J. C. J. L.	Q. deep.

TO SAIL

THE BANK LINE LTD.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

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Capt. A. Wallace, 4,789 tons, will be despatched as above on Wednesday, November 17, 1915.

For freight and further particulars apply to

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Managing Agents.

Hongkong, 9th Oct., 1915.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The s.s. "INVERCLYDE"

about 1st December.

For freight and further particulars, please apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
 Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will sail from Hongkong on March 10, 1916.
 The T. K. K. s.s. SEIYO MARU 14,000 tons will sail from this port for Coronado via Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Colon, Africa, Europe and Japan on Wednesday, 10th November at noon.

The T. K. K. s.s. DATREN MARU will be despatched by this Company from here for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Honolulu on Monday the 1st November at noon.

The T. K. K. s.s. SHIYO MARU will sail for San Francisco on the 12th October at noon. This vessel will next leave Hongkong for San Francisco via usual ports of call on Tuesday the 23rd Dec. at noon.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The R.M.S. s.s. MONTEAGLE left Vancouver on Sunday the 17th Oct. due to arrive at Hongkong on Friday the 12th November.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Sydney for Hongkong via usual Australian Ports, Zanzibar and Manila on the 13th instant and may be expected to arrive on or about 7th November.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. JAPAN left Calcutta on the 26th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 5th November.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Katori Maru, Jap. s.s. 6,161 B. Kon, 18th Oct.—London, Gen.—N.Y.K.	
Wimbledon, Br. s.s. 2,423, T. Cantell, 18th Oct.—Chingwantao, 11th Oct. Coal—D. & Co.	
Laertes, Br. s.s. 1,340, A. Jenkins, 21st Oct.—Saigon, Gen.—Chinese.	
Derwent, Br. s.s. 1,356, Jenkins, 22nd Oct.—Saigon, 18th Oct. General—Chinese.	
Bertrand, Br. s.s. 2,285, Jenkins, 22nd Oct.—Vladivostok, Gen.—Order.	
Fritofol, Norw. s.s. 891, Y. Christensen, 23rd Oct.—Bangkok, 18th Oct. Gen.—Chinese.	
Foehling, Br. s.s. 1,423, Hals, 24th Oct.—J. M. & Co.	
Awa Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,696, T. Horii, 24th Oct.—Shanghai, 22nd Oct. Gen.—N.Y.K.	
Daihou Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,995, T. Itani, 24th Oct.—Muto, 18th Oct. Coal—M.B.R.	
Muttra, Br. s.s. 2,985, J. Kilpatrick, 27th Oct.—Moji, 29th Oct. Gen.—D. S.	
Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s. 770, J. Saito, 28th Oct.—Swatow, 27th Oct. Gen.—O.S.K.	
Taiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,639, F. Farnote, 28th Oct.—Tientsin, 23rd Oct. Gen.—M.B.R.	
Chiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 6,411, E. Bent, 29th Oct.—San Francisco, 2nd Oct. Gen.—T.K.K.	
Seiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,771, Y. Maki, 29th Oct.—Moji, 24th Oct. Gen.—T.K.K.	
Colombo Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,881, O. Sakamoto, 29th Oct.—Moji, 24th Oct. Gen.—N.Y.K.	
Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,123, W. M. Mearney, 29th Oct.—Manila, 24th Oct. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Keljo Maru, Jap. s.s. 614, D. Imadsumi, 29th Oct.—Haiphong, 23rd Oct. Gen.—O.S.K.	

TO SAIL.

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

The Steamship "MEXICO CITY" about end of November.
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 Hongkong, 27th Oct., 1915.

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Hongkong 29th May, 1915

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1915

FULL REPORT OF GREAT BUDGET SPEECH.

THE NEW TAXES, AND WHAT THEY WILL BRING IN.

NO INCREASE ON BEER OR SPIRITS.

Mr. McKenna, introducing his War-time Budget in the House of Commons on September 21, spoke for an hour and a quarter. He said:—

This is the third Budget since the outbreak of the war. The first was introduced last November, when the proposed new taxation was estimated to bring in 68½ millions in the full year. Last May the Minister of Munitions proposed a new Budget, which included no new taxes, although he warned the country that another Budget would be necessary.

It is now my lot to introduce the third Budget, in which I must ask the House to assent to additional and unprecedented burdens, which I feel confident will be accepted by the country. (Cheers.)

Spending £1,500,000,000. In 1913-14—the last year of peace—the revenue and expenditure were nearly balanced, at about £198,000,000. In 1914-15—the first year of the war—our revenue including the new taxes, rose to £227,000,000, and our expenditure to £261,000,000, so the deficit for the year was £34,000,000.

The estimate of revenue made last year for the current year was £287,000,000. On the assumption that the war would last until March 31 next, the estimated expenditure was £1,133,000,000.

With later experience this estimate has now to be revised. On the existing basis of taxation the revenue may be put at £272,000,000, an increase of £5,000,000, and the expenditure is now estimated at £1,500,000,000, an increase of £367,000,000.

Great as is this total, I am sure that the country is prepared to face it with courage and confidence—(cheers)—and to meet resolutely every demand which the continuance of the war may entail. To enable us to cope with our colossal task, every action of the nation must be called upon to contribute and to make great sacrifices.

Dead Weight Debt £2,200,000,000. It is obvious that by taxation alone a small part only of the deficit can be met. On a previous occasion I submitted to the House proposals for raising a loan, and you will remember how magnificently the country responded. On some future occasion I shall have to borrow again. But now I have to lay before the House my proposals for taxation.

I have given the total expenditure of this year as £1,500,000,000. On this basis we may estimate the total dead-weight debt at the close of this year at £2,200,000,000. Our accumulated wealth is great, and a National Debt, even of this magnitude, will by no means cripple our resources. (Cheers.)

But we must not overlook the strain that expenditure imposes on our sources of supply. The expenditure of £1,500,000,000 to the end of the year means that goods and services to that value have to be found for our own support and for the support of those we are assisting. So far as goods and services can be obtained by us by loans from neutral states, or as the price of securities sold abroad, there is an immediate relief to the burden cast on our own power of production; but, subject to this relief, the whole burden of providing goods and services falls on this country.

Our Triple Task. Four and a half months ago, in a forcible passage in his Budget speech, my predecessor described

the triple task this country had assumed in the war:—

To keep command of the seas. To maintain an Army, and To assist our Allies with supplies, and in financing their services in countries other than their own.

He had in mind a Navy that, during the current year, was to cost £148,000,000, an Army that was to cost £800,000,000, and external advances to the amount of £200,000,000.

We have now to contemplate a Navy costing £190,000,000, an Army costing £715,000,000, and external advances to the amount of £233,000,000.

45 Millions a Day. Grave as was the warning of my predecessor last May, his words have a far greater significance to-day. I make no apology for dwelling on our expenditure. It is a subject on which hon. members ought to have all the information that is in my possession. (Cheers.)

When the Prime Minister introduced the Vote of Credit last Wednesday he gave £3,500,000 as the current daily rate of net expenditure from that Vote; but the Committee know we have to meet expenditure from Votes other than the Vote of Credit, and we have to form an estimate of the expenditure for a longer period than the Prime Minister had to take into view in moving this particular motion. My survey extends to the end of the financial year and includes an expenditure on all services.

Taking the whole period until March 31, the best estimate that can be framed of the total daily rate of expenditure on all services from now onwards is over £4,500,000; and in the later weeks of the financial year it may have risen to more than £5,000,000 a day.

Unparalleled in History. The Committee will realize what the rising scales of expenditure must mean in the ensuing financial year.

I will complete the details of expenditure in the current year. In addition to the Navy, Army and External advances there is a change of 36 millions for present and past moratorium bills, arising out of arrangements we made in the City at the outbreak of war, and £170,000,000 for our ordinary national services, excluding the Army and Navy, but including the charge for debt, food supplies and some minor items, together with an allowance for contingencies, make up the total of £1,500,000,000.

A total of this kind has never before been reached; and there is no record of a nation having voluntarily accepted liabilities bearing so high a proportion to the total national income for which provision has to be made within a single year.

Suggestions not Accepted. I pass now to my proposals for new taxation. Many suggestions I have been unable to accept—not because the suggestions in themselves were bad—many were very good—but because there is a strict limit to the possible amount of taxation that can be imposed at one time.

It is as much a question of machinery as of anything else. Every new tax imposes a new burden on the Board of Inland Revenue and the Office of Customs and Excise. They have an admirable staff, but necessarily limited. Unless the whole proposals are to prove a fiasco, we

have to take care that the duties thrown on the Board of Inland Revenue and the Customs and Excise are such as they can perform in the financial year. If the war proceeds there will be more War Budgets, particularly as it appears to become a habit to introduce two Budgets a year, and either I or my successor will have an opportunity of incorporating some of the valuable suggestions which I have received. My present desire is to offer to the House only such proposals as I am advised are practicable.

Three Birds with one Stone. To obtain revenue is now and always the first object of taxation, but at this time there are other objects which must not be left out of view. I am afraid what I am going to say will satisfy neither the strict Free Trader nor the scientific Tariff Reformer. Both, for the time being, must put their fiscal theories on one side. (Cheers.) We have to tax now with objects beyond revenue, with objects purely temporary, and without regard to the permanent effect on trade. We must look at the state of our foreign exchanges. We must discourage imports. We cannot increase our exports because our capital and labour are otherwise engaged. We have to look on the reduction of imports as an object in itself. That we also have to pay strict regard to the necessity of reducing consumption.

If, then, we can by any means, by taxation, at the same time restrict imports and reduce consumption, and bring in revenue—(laughter and cheers) I think for the moment we may be considered to have found the ideal tax.

There is one other point. You must keep in view the necessity of not interfering with the trades most lucrative to you and on which your export trade depends.

Higher Income Tax. The principal head of the new taxes is income tax.

I propose to add 40 per cent. to the existing income tax rates, combined with improved machinery for assessing employees, and special relief where income has fallen more than 10 per cent.

The 40 per cent. rate of increase will be for a full year, and consequently in the remaining six months of the current year only 20 per cent. of the increase will become due. I will state all the charges I propose in the income tax law before giving the financial effect.

The first proposal is to reduce the exemption limit from £160 to £130. I ask you also to reduce the abatement [on incomes that do pay] from £160 to £120. The whole proposal is that while the total exemption limit becomes £130, the abatement [on incomes above that] will be £120 where it was £160. Where it was £150 or £120 [that is, on still higher incomes] it will become £100.

Half Yearly and Quarterly Payments.

Next I propose that the assessment under Schedule B shall be taken as the rent paid instead of one-third of the rent paid—(cheers)—without affecting the option of the assessed person to claim to be brought under Schedule D.

A far-reaching alteration of the income tax is suggested to enable payment by instalment in certain cases.

This alteration will not only operate as a relief to taxpayers, but, in the opinion of the Board of Inland Revenue, will facilitate the administration of the law, especially in the lower levels of assessment. Hitherto, speaking broadly, income tax has been payable for the whole year in January. But with a tax varying, as the tax will now, from 2s. 1d. to 3s. 6d. in the £, the individual taxpayer in trade, &c., whose business assessment frequently covers the whole of his income, may obviously be hard put to it to

find money to pay the full tax which constitutes so large a slice of that income. Payment by instalments will enable individuals and firms who are liable to direct assessment in respect of profession or husbandry to pay the tax in half-yearly instalments on January 1 and July 1 following.

The second change of importance is that for employees of all descriptions both assessment and collection will be quarterly.

This arrangement, however, will not disentitle the taxpayer to any relief due to him on the basis of a full year's income. The change will take full effect next year. The arrangements for the current year are too far advanced to enable the transition to be made from the old system to the new in time. As a temporary expedient, however, I propose to allow persons to whom the instalment system is to apply to pay the tax imposed by the first Budget of the year in January and the additional duty under the present Budget in July.

Repayable, if—Relief is also proposed from the additional income tax in certain cases, and the whole of the additional duty will be repayable in the event of any individual proving that his actual income from all sources for the year is less by one-fifth than the income on which he has paid the tax.

This is an endeavour to redress the hardship on the individual who, this year, having a far smaller income, is assessed on the average of the preceding three years when he had a far larger income, and finds he is called on to pay 3s. 6d. in the £ income tax on an income which he once enjoyed but no longer possesses. It is proposed that where it is less by one-fifth he shall be relieved of the whole 40 per cent. increase.

Where the deficiency does not amount to one-fifth, but is more than 10 per cent., repayment of a proportionate part of the additional duty will be allowed.

What They Will Bring In. The addition of 40 per cent. to the income tax (20 per cent. for the remainder of this year) after the allowance for relief is estimated to bring £11,274,000, and in a full effective year £37,400,000.

The reduction of the exemption limit to £130 is estimated to bring in, in a full effective year, £939,000. The reduction of abatements from £160 to £120, with consequential changes, is estimated to produce £3,321,000 in a full year, and the increased liability under Schedule B is estimated to bring in £2,240,000. (Cheers.) The total effect of these changes in 1915-16 will be to increase the Revenue by £11,274,000, and in a full effective year by £44,400,000.

The Super-Tax. I next propose to revise the super-tax scales applicable to incomes in excess of £3,000.

At present any excess of income over £3,000 is chargeable at the rate of 2s. 8d. Henceforth the charge will be 2s. 10d. between £3,000 and £9,000, 3s. 2d. between £9,000 and £10,000, 3s. 6d. on the surplus of all incomes above £10,000. The effect of this revision will be to produce £2,150,000 this year, and £2,885,000 in a full effective year.

Let me now give some examples of the operation of the income tax if the suggested changes are adopted.

A man with no children, earning £2 15s. a week, will be directly assessed, and will pay 12s. 1d. quarterly.

A man earning £3 a week, without children, will also be directly assessed, and once a quarter he will pay 18s. 11d.

A man earning £4 a week, without children, will have to meet a quarterly assessment and to pay £2 6s. 2d. (£9 4s. 8d. a year).

In all these cases, wherever a man proves that in the whole year he has not earned such a sum as

would make him chargeable to income tax, he will be entitled to call for repayment of the quarterly amount he has already paid. Where a man has a regular wage or salary to that amount he will have to pay quarterly by direct assessment.

At the Rich Man's End. At the other end of the scale we see how the rich man is to be treated.

A man with £5,000 a year will pay £1,075, which is virtually 4s. 1½d. in the pound. That combines super-tax and income tax.

A man with £10,000 a year will pay in income tax and super-tax £2,525, a virtual rate of 5s. 1d. in the pound.

A man with an income of over £10,000 a year will pay £2,525 on the first ten thousand and 7s. in the pound on all over £10,000.

Thus a man with £20,000 income will pay £6,025 in tax, a virtual rate of 6s. in the pound; and happy possessor of £100,000—(cheers and laughter)—will be called on to pay £24,025—(cheers)—a virtual rate of 6s. 10d. in the pound.

I am not sure, having regard to the charges that many rich people have assumed to a large number of people dependent on them, and heavy responsibilities they cannot avoid, the lot of these men in these circumstances will be a very happy one when called on to find £34,000. Given time, it can be done, and given time no doubt, if necessity requires it, further burdens can be met. A sudden blow may cripple the individual with less advantage to the State than if we take from him by taxation, by degrees, what he is prepared and able to pay from time to time.

Special Tax of 50 per cent. on Extra Receipts.

It is proposed to introduce a special tax with respect of profits which have increased during the war period. The tax is to extend to all trades, manufacturers, concerns in the nature of trade and businesses, including agencies—(cheers)—whose profits for any business year of account ending on any date between September 1, 1914, and July 1, 1915, exceeded the profits on the income tax assessment for 1914 by more than £100.

It is proposed that 50 per cent. of the surplus above £100 shall be taken as the special tax. (Cheers.)

Grounds of Appeal. Taking the lowest average profits of 1914-15, a return will be required of the actual profits of the business of the year, and the taxpayer will be charged the special tax on any excess. The general liability can be adjusted on appeal, on any of the following grounds:—

If the profits assessed to income tax in 1914-15 are less than 6 per cent. on the capital employed by the proprietors in their business on April 5, 1914, that percentage on their capital may be taken as the datum line.

Where, in the case of a business mainly carried on before the war for supplying under Government contracts munitions of war and war material less than a fair return has been made on the proprietors' capital in the preceding three years, the datum line shall be determined by a tribunal, specially appointed, as one which would be fair under all the circumstances of the case. This is a necessary proviso to deal with the very limited number of businesses—I don't suppose half a dozen—which have been carried on without profits for a great many years in the hope and expectation that possibly one day, in war, they might recoup themselves for their losses. These facts would be taken into account by an independent tribunal.

The third consideration of which account must be taken is where additional capital has been invested during the war period.

In such cases allowance must be made for that capital. In the same way capital invested in the three years before the war, which has been unremunerative during that period, may be also subject to allowance. In ordinary circumstances 6 per cent. would be the rate of interest applicable to the last two cases, but on appeal to the tribunal this rate of interest may be exceeded for any special reason such as rapid depreciation or obsolescence, or the fact that the capital employed is used for war purposes only.

£30,000,000 for a Full Year. The estimate of the revenue obtained in these cases of war profit is £30,000,000 in a full effective year.

I have stated that the limit to be taken of the business accounts of the first year is from September 1, 1914, to July 1915. I am dealing now only with the immediate effect in this year. This is an addition to the income tax. Of course, 50 per cent. will be reckoned as super tax. It works out after deducting income tax at just over 60 per cent. on net profits.

Only £6,000,000 This Year. For this purpose, this year, I have limited it to July 1 in order that the effect of this tax may not interfere with the operation of the Munitions Act with regard to special firms which come under its provision. We shall have an opportunity, between now and the next Budget, of judging the effect of the Munitions Act, and then we shall be able to make a proper arrangement so as to dovetail one Act into the other in the ensuing year. For the present year this tax is limited to those firms whose business year ends on or before June 30.

As regards the revenue of the current year from this tax, not merely is a large deduction to be made for the reason just given, but a further deduction must be made in the estimate owing to inevitable delay in collection, consequent on the novelty of the tax and the working of appeals. I estimate that only six millions will be collected before March 31 next; but this will be a mere postponement for the benefit of next year.

Taking all the items and new taxation together, under the head of Inland Revenue, we have a total estimate of additional revenue in the current year of £19,434,000, and in a full effective year of £77,035,000.

There is one other technical subject—a proposal to introduce into the Finance Bill a clause dealing with the method of settling the income tax. In future, banks will be authorised to take the tax payable from the interest due to their customers on their deposit and other accounts, and this interest will be included in the computation of advances provided for the purpose.

Heavy Sugar Duty. I now come to the proposals for additional taxation under the head of Customs and Excise. A large revenue will spring from an increase in the duty on sugar.

We have now a duty on sugar amounting to 1s. 10½d. a cwt. I propose to increase the duty to 3s. 4d. a cwt.

Mr. W. Thorne: Where are you going?

Mr. McKenna: I will soothe my hon. friend by telling him that the whole of this increase of duty will raise the price very little to the consumer. At the same time that we increase the duty, it is proposed that the Royal Commission on sugar supplies, which supplies the whole of the sugar now to consumers, shall reduce the price to the refiners and dealers by a general scale ranging from 2s. 6d. to 3s. a cwt.

The Royal Commission has bought very large supplies of sugar at such times as the market appeared to offer them a favourable opportunity, with the result that we are now in a

position to reduce the price with great advantage to the trade and consumer, and also to the great advantage of the revenue.

The effect of the increase of revenue and the reduction of price will be to raise the cost of sugar about 5s. a cwt or a half-penny in the pound. If this tax is accepted, granulated sugar will be sold at 4d. a pound instead of at 3½d. Other kinds of sugar will fall in price according to their quality, but lump sugar will necessarily rise a great deal in price, not on account of the tax, but on account of the shortness of supply. In general, however, sugar now 3½d. a pound will become 4d. a pound.

The anticipated revenue from the increase of the tax on sugar is £5,380,000 this year, and £11,000,000 in a full year.

Tea, Coffee, Tobacco.

I now come to the familiar subjects of tea, tobacco, cocoa, coffee, chicory and dried fruits.

On each of these articles an all round increase is proposed of 50 per cent. on the existing duty.

The financial effect will be to increase the revenue in a full year from tea by £4,500,000, from tobacco by £5,100,000, and from cocoa, coffee and chicory by £490,000. (Oh, oh.)

Neither spirits nor beer are included in the present proposals. (Oh, oh.) Beer was very heavily taxed last November, when my predecessor explained the reasons for not adding to the duty on spirits, reasons which still hold good. On the other hand, the general question of the consumption of liquor is being dealt with, where necessary, by the measure of restriction under the direction of the Board of Control of the Liquor Traffic, whose efforts, I understand, have already resulted in a considerable reduction of consumption.

Motor Spirit.

On motor spirit I propose an increase of duty of 3d. a gallon, raising the existing rates of 2d. and 1½d. to 5d. and 4½d. a gallon respectively. The proceeds of the tax for the time being will be retained in the Exchequer, and not be paid out to the Road Improvement Fund. (Cheers.) The yield of the additional tax this year is estimated at £550,000; in a full year at £1,100,000. I hope the whole of the tax will be retained for the Exchequer during the war, but that is a subject on which it would not be proper for me to dwell now.

Patent Medicines.

Then I propose to double the patent medicine duties—(cheers and laughter)—giving an addition to the revenue in a full year of £25,000.

Imported Luxuries.

I have already referred to the need to maintain our foreign exchange and to keep down, as far as we can, all expenditure on imported luxuries. I have also explained to the House the limitation which is put on possible taxation by the limits of existing taxation machinery I put forward now, however, a list of articles, the import of which may properly be restricted by means of duties in time of war, on both the grounds I have mentioned—foreign exchange and luxury. So far as the duties do not put an end to importation they may be a source of revenue not to be neglected. The articles to which I refer are motor-cars, motor-cycles, and parts thereof, and cinema theatre films. (Cheers.)

Mr. Will Thorne: Poor old Charlie Chaplin. (Laughter.) Mr. McKenna (continuing his list): Clocks, watches, musical instruments, plate glass, and hats. (Laughter.)

(Continued on Second Page.)